SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending Feb. 12, 1881, was: Total for the week

Grants to Corporations.

One of the greatest of all political questions for some time to come must inevitably be as to the legislation touching corpora-

Already the people are greatly alarmed. They fear that the large grants which have been made to these soulless bodies are in-

compatible with their own safety. Legislators will do well to take timely warning. They will be held, hereafter, to a very strict accountability for their votes granting powers to corporations of a doubtful character.

The proposition before our own Legislature to charter a great company to carry on railway and telegraph business and various other ostensibly incidental branches in Mexico should be closely scrutinized and then rejected.

AARON BURR, not content with the Vice-Presidency of the United States, signed for the possession of Mexico.

In this respect we believe ULYSSES S. BRANT is a second AARON; BURR. We believe that Gen. GRANT's scheme, now before the New York Legislature, contemplates nothing less than the ultimate absorption of Mexico by the United States.

This may be laughed at; it is easy to augh; fools almost always laugh; but it is serious matter, and Gen. GRANT's own speeches, on different occasions since his eturn, have shown clearly that his mind was full of Mexico, except so far as it was secupied by visions of the White House.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR, who had fought with Sen. Grant and had rare opportunities to study his character, used to say: " You do tot know Gen. GRANT. He is capable of anything. He means to be President for life." Later experience has already exhibited

Sen. GRANT in a struggle, without a preedent, for a third term!

It is, at all events, safe not to grant such t charter as Gen. GRANT and his colleagues re seeking to obtain.

The Old Issue.

In the letter of Mr. TILDEN, which we sublished a few days ago, he declared that it a time when so many powerful agencies are at work "to subvert the original character of our Government," it is necessary and proper for good citizens to combine to preserve it; and that as against the centralzing tendencies of the Republican party, and the vast coalition under that name of Rings, monopolists, and corporations, constituting a governing class, and "shaping legislation and administration in the in terest of the few against the many, the presepts and example of such a man as THOMAS JEFFERSON cannot be too often invoked."

The Times of this city objects to these words that they are too old; it has heard them before. Now, we cannot deny that GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, and all the fathers of the republic said much the same things that Mr. TILDEN says, nor that Mr. TILDEN began very early in his life to say the things which he says now. But since "power is ever stealing from the many to the few," and since the Democratic party, toeval almost as it is with the Constitution, was founded to maintain the interests of the whole people, and never failed except asit failed to accept the full measure of its responsibility in that regard, we cannot plame Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. TILDEN for taving frequently repeated their warnings.

Pearls Before an Ohio Politician.

had made a flying visit to Mentor to see what he could see, announced that GAR-PIELD was reading the inaugural addresses of all the Presidents, in chronological order. by way of preparation for writing his own. In that case, GARFIELD has read these noble words of George Washington:

"There is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and has piness, between luty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and inaginatinous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be so loss persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eter nal rules of order and right which heaven itself has or-

He has read these prophetic words of JOHN ADAMS:

"We should be unfaithful to ourselves if we aver lose night of the danger to our liberties if anything partial or extraneous should infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous, and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a single vote, and that can be procured by a party through artifice or coruption, the government may be the choice of a party

for its own ends, not of the nation for the national good. He has read these thoroughly American, democratic, and statesmanlike words of THOMAS JEFFERSON:

"I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far Lept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may by possibil-My want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth.

States of 1829: eribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too egible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will equire particularly the correction of those abuses that tave brought the patronage of the Federal Government nto conflict with the freedom of elections, and the coneraction of those causes which have disturbed the righ bi course of appointment, and have placed or continued sower in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

It will appear in due time whether GAR-FIELD has profited by his fine reading.

Hayes and the Drunken Army Officers.

The Fraudulent President has done more so demoralize the army and to bring it into reneral discredit than all the legally elected Presidents ever did before him. He began by ssuing an order, known as No. 104, which declared that "any officer who is found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, thall be dismissed from the service."

That order was a sort of extension of the White House economy, by which the cost of its limited hospitality was to be materially reduced in one of its most expensive ele ments. It originated in no principle of devotion to the cause of temperance which people might respect, even if carried to the extreme of fanaticism. Everybody knows that outside the Executive Mansion, and the presence of its tutelary genius, HAYES is not a temperance man, and his temperance order was, like his civil service order, the mere political cant of a snivelling hypocrite.

During his term, more than sixty officers have been dismissed the army for drunkannasa and debauchery. Most of the cases | power of divorcing her from caprice, and | review of the history of name changing as

were extremely bad, without extenuating conditions, and many of them were repetitions of both offences, in a gross and unpardonable form.

In two-thirds of these cases, many of them marked by foul, licentious conduct, added to disgusting drunkenness, HAYES has reversed the findings of the courts martial. and retained these disgraced officers in the a slight penalty of temporary loss of pay.

service as the peers of men of honor, with If he had been paid outright for these acts he could not have gone further in upholding vice and breaking down the respectability of the service.

The Increase of Suicide in Europe.

That there is such a thing as a philosophy of suicide, we may affirm without accepting the fanciful deduction which BUCKLE chose to draw from the statistics of self-murder. The reader of BUCKLE got an impression that a mysterious fate might at any moment force him to lay hands upon himself, in order to make up a total annually called for by statistical laws. The inference was not more unwarrantable than the common assumption that suicide is of Itself conclusive evidence of insanity. A scrutiny of the facts demonstrates that men entirely sane very often take their own lives; and, what deserves the special heed of the legislator and reformer, the frequency of the phenomenon is observed to vary inversely with the general well-being of the community. There are relatively few suicides in those countries where some attempt is made to compass the greatest happiness for the greatest number, whereas they are deplorably nu merous under the despotisms of the Kast. A marked increase in their number was coineident with the spread of corruption and oppression under the Roman empire, and the same proof of widespread indifference and despair is observed, as we shall see, in Germany under Bismarck's régime.

Quite exhaustive data on this subject have

recently been compiled by Prof. Bertillos

of Paris and Prof. Morselll, an Italian economist. Their statistics, as reproduced in the Contemporary Review, comprehend not only figures showing the percentage of self-murder in a large number of countries. but the results of inquiries into the circumstances and motives of self-destruction. Their researches, too, cover long periods, ranging from more than half a century in the case of Prussia and Sweden to fourteen years in the case of Italy. The general outcome of these investigations is that in all the countries examined, with one exception, the frequency of self-murder has annually increased out of all proportion to the gain in population. The quota of suicides furnished by each million of inhabitants being taken as a basis of comparison, it is found that the number of cases was augmented in Austria between 1860 and 1878, by from 70 to 122 annually; in Prussia, between 1820 and 1878, by from 71 to 133; in Denmark, between 1836 and 1876, by from 213 to 258; and in the minor German States, between 1835 and 1878, by from 117 to 289 each year. In France, during the period from 1827 to 1877, the increase in the number of suicides has been from 52 to 149 annually; but, as might be expected, Paris and the larger cities furnish a contingent greatly in excess of their numerical importance. It is seldom that a French peasant commits suicide. So, too, in Belgium, where much of the land is minutely subdivided, and where there is, as a rule, ample employment for labor, the instances of self-destruction have been increased, between 1831 and 1876, by only 39 to 68 a year. Similar returns are forwarded from Sweden and Norway, where the increase was but 39 to 80 a year during substantially the same period. It seems, at first sight, paradoxical that in Italy there should have been the least increase in the number of suicides, viz., by from 30 to 37 annually between 1864 and 1878. There is no doubt, however, that for the educated classes the best restraints upon self-murder, to wit, hope and opportunity, have been agricultural laborer, on whom the in ordinate burden of taxation presses most severely, is withheld by his religion from seeking relief in death from almost intolerable hardships. The influence here ascribed to the Catholic priesthood is comfirmed by the fact that fewer suicides occur in Spain than anywhere else in Europe. The one country as to which there is some doubt whether the tendency to suicide has increased at all is the United States. The statisticians, a feed, figure out an apparent augmentation, but they admit that this is for the present from deductions. We may

must be exceptionally frequent. It must be owned that a certain fraction of sulcides are not easily explicable on any other ground than that of insanity. Such enigmatical cases of self-murder seem to be more frequent in France than elsewhere Of about 4,600 instances thoroughly inves tigated by M. DE BOISMONT, 697 were persons of ample fortune, and 2,000 had been earnrepublican government cannot be strong; that ing sufficient livelihoods. It seems to be this government is not strong enough. But would admitted that in most of these cases selfdestruction resulted from cerebral derangement. If this were the correct hypothesis, we should expect to find suicide hereditary, and this proves to be the case. Persons have been known to reproduce the suicide He has read these sagacious words of of parents and grandparents in all the inci-Andrew Jackson-words as applicable to | dents of age, place, and method. That selfthe United States of 1881 as to the United | murder also may sometimes be described as mania, presenting, as it does, the features of an epidemic, has also been repeatedly demonstrated. If one French soldier strangles himself in barracks, his comrades are so certain to imitate the act that his regiment is usually assigned to different quarters. In Prussia about one-fourth of the | in 1890. suicides are attributed to insanity.

take for granted, however, that a careful in-

quiry would indicate a considerable increase

of suicides in New York city, where, just as

in London and Paris, the motives to suicide

Prof. Morselli's statistics illustrate hove strong a check is imposed on the suicidal impulse by the ties and responsibilities resulting from the domestic relations. Taking a million of each class as his field of inquiry, this economist discovered that of married men having children, only 265 commit suicide, whereas of widowers without children, no less than 1,004 destroy them selves. It is well known that women, even in extremities, are much less apt than mer to lay violent hands upon themselves, and they almost never do so if they are married | zation of RICHARD GUNTHER did not relieve and have children. Prof. Morselli shows that in Europe, out of 1,000,000 married women with children, there were but 45 cases of self-murder, whereas the number rose to 238 out of 1,009,000 women at once widowed and childless. The infrequency of | the right to change his name to suit himself female suicides in Europe and America, as compared with Asia, bears striking witness to the hardship of woman's lot in the East. In India the number of women who kill themselves is more than double that of the men, and an analogous state of things is said to exist in Japan, where a married woman is condemned to wretched and hopeless drudgery, and where the h sband's

separating her permanently from her children, robs her of the last tie to earth.

The statistics of suicide in Germany during the past ten years furnish a suggestive commentary on the vaunted rehabilitation of the German nation. In Berlin alone more than 300 persons annually put an end to their own lives. In the whole of Prussia 4,330 died by their own hands last year, which was an increase of thirty per cent, in the relative number of suicides, as compared with 1870. That the rigors of the compulsory military system are accountable for much of this self-destruction, may be inferred from the fact that no less than 225 soldiers in actual service destroyed themselves. As to the method of suicide followed in Germany, it appears that twothirds of those unable to endure life resorted to strangulation by a cord. In France, on the other hand, suffocation by the fumes of charcoal, and destruction by throwing one's self from a height, are much more frequent. In the East, almost all women who put an end to themselves do so by drowning. We may note one other curious fact regarding the tendency of women to destroy themselves in specially hopeless circumstances. It has been observed in Germany that, of all the professions, there is but one in which the number of female suicides exceeds the male, and that is literature.

Old Enough to Know.

Why is all this to-do made over the marriage of the Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS? Had not she the same right to marry that other women have?

She was very rich. But do riches impair a woman's right to marry?

If she had been only eleven years old, like one of the Nautch girls, when she was married, the step might have been objected to as a youthful indiscretion. But she is of mature age-old enough to know her own

It is basely suggested that her husband was induced to marry her by her great wealth. A more just and kindlier conclusion would be that he was irreststibly attracted by the accumulated acquirements and accomplishments of sixty-seven years.

The Enormous Growth of Our Cities.

We have now accurate figures of our urban population, and they enable us to make more exact comparisons to show its growth since the census of 1870, and since the first census, in 1790. We shall find that the iucrease has been steady and great, and that the proportion of the city population to the whole population of the Union has rapidly become larger, until new it is nearly one quarter.

In the 300 cities of the United States containing a population of 7,500 and over there were last year 11,350,772 people. This aggregate exceeds the population of the whole country fifty years ago by almost a million, and there are now in Philadelphia alone as many people within less than twenty thousand as there were then in all the cities of the Union together.

Since 1870 the city population has increased about three-eighths, while the population of the country outside of the cities has advanced considerably less than one-quarter. Whereas our cities contained about eight million inhabitants in 1870, they now contain more than eleven millions. The population of the country outside of the cities was about 30,500,000 in 1870, and in 1880 it was about 38,800,000.

Until the great Irish immigration began our city population was insignificant in total, and its proportion to the whole was small. In 1790 we had only six cities with a population of over 8,000, and they contained in aggregate only about one-thirtieth of the four million inhabitants of the Union. It was not until 1840 that the number began to show any striking increase. Between 1849 and 1850 the advance was rapid, the cities about doubling in number and in total population. In the next decade the number of size with European capitals. In 1863 the urban population of the country comprised one-sixth of the whole. In spite of the war, the advance during the next ten years was three-fifths, and of the inhabitants of the Union one-lifth were found in the cities when the census for 1870 was taken. Since 1870 the increase has been about three and a quarter millions; and now, out of our 50,152,-

79 inhabitants, 11,350,000 live in the cities. The vast body of immurration and the growth and multiplication of manufacturing industries are chiefly responsible for perhaps explicable by our surprising growth | this increase, which has been encouraged In population, and they accordingly refrain | by the development of our railway system which plants cities as it extends itself. Already the Western States have an urban population exceeding three and a half millions. The more rapid growth of their cities is likely to make it in 1800 nearly equal to that of those of the Middle States, the cities of which, Delaware and Maryland included, now contain about five millions of

> inliabitants: The large increase of the Southern States in population was the great surprise of last year's census, yet, all told, their cities contained only about a million inhabitants, or less by more than three-quarters of a milton than were found in the New England States with their comparatively limited range of territory and much smaller aggregate population. It is at the South, therefore, that the old conditions of living are better maintained than elsewhere in the Union. Agriculture, with its scattered popof the people by far than even the West with its vast granaries.

We have now a city population exceeding eleven and a quarter millions. If the rate of its increase during the next ten years shall be equal to that during the last ten, the number of our people who live in cities will aggregate more than sixteen millions

A controversy is raised in Wisconsin over the change that RICHARD GUNTHER, a newly elected member of Congress, is found to have made in the name by which he was known when he emigrated from Germany. KLEINGUNTHER was the original family name, and he dropped the Klein as an unnecessary and rather awkward syllable. The claim is now set up that since the hange was made without special authorization of law or legislative act, the naturali-RICHARD KLEINGUNTHER from his allegiance to Prussia or make an American citizen of him.

This is an ingenious objection to raise, but it has no foundation in reason. A man has without order of court or legislative sanction, unless the act is expressly prohibited by positive statute. This was decided long ago in New York State, and one of the most claborate of the opinions that the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has written was on this question. The case is reported at length in the Common Pleas reports, and will be found to contain as full a

though it were a magazine article. In that case a man had summarily thrown off the unmusical appellation of SNOOK, and the Court decided that he had only exercised a well-settled right in doing so. An order of Court or act of the Legislature permitting such a change is often convenient, because it is of itself evidence that the alteration of name was effected openly and without im-

proper motives; but it is not necessary. Moreover, it was the man and not the name that was naturalized. Even if there had been an error in the name, it would not vitiate the naturalization.

Mr. ANTHONY yesterday harangued the Senate to the effect that the real estate qualification attached to the right of suffrage in Bhode Island is no more stringent a requirement than is exacted in other States. The joint resolution directing Mr. HAYES to invite foreign nations to participate in the World's Fair of 1883 was passed. The lack of a quorum brought to an end the debate on the subsidy amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill. The Ears ship railway subsidy bill was reported to the House, and was summarily disposed of by being laid on the table. The River and Harbor bill was discussed, and an amendment was voted down which sought to exclude from national improvements streams which cannot float vessels of fifty tons burden for thirty consecutive miles.

To-day the Rev. Mr. Moment will tell his congregation about "A Very Foolish Wife;" the Rev. Mr. TALMAGE will put the question, Shail we Advise our Young People to Read Novels?" and will try to answer it; the Rev. Mr. Mingins will utter " Plain Words Concerning Salvation;" the Rev. Mr. Savage, putting himself in the place of his younger hearers, will ask, "Shail I Make Haste to be Rich?" the Rev. Mr. PULLMAN will explain his method of "Sweetening the Daily Life;" the Rev. Mr. CLEAVER will inquire, "Should the Jews be Persecuted?" the Rev. Mr. Davis will tell young men " How to Occupy and Furnish the Chambers of Life;" the Rev. Mr. LLOYD will take his flock on an excursion among "The Stars," and Mrs. BRIGHAM will discuss " The Decline of Orthodox Religion."

Were not warfare a serious matter, the news that Costa Rica is expected to invade Port Medina, a town on the Island of Rustan, one of the Bay Islands, Honduras, would have something comical about it. For Costa Rica is a buzzing, belligerent little State, It is forever squaring off at bigger ones, and always has at least one diplomatic quarrel on hand. Only a few months ago, it was apparently disposed to fight its great neighbor, Colombia, over a chronic dispute about an uncertain boundary. When Ancient Mariner Thompson sent a couple of cruisers to play at squatter sovereignty on the Isthmus, annexing a brace of naval stations without saying to anybody "by your leave," Costa Rica bustled about as if it might be her duty to thrash us. She chances to have just now a very ambitious man as President, and a soldier at that, She is credited with aiming at a Central American union, with herself as chief power; but that is a heavy task to undertake. It remains to be seen whether Port Medina's scare is well founded.

The advocates of the admission of the northern part of Dakota as a State are having better fortune in the Senate than in the House, the Senate Committee on Territories having authorized a favorable report on the project, whereas in the other body Delegate BENNETT did not succeed in pushing the same scheme The name proposed for the new State is Pembina-not a specially suggestive or pleasing one. Ogaliala, the alternative name once proposed, would be more resonant and of more meaning. But the very element that makes Ogaliala sound well in Eastern ears might disgust Western-too much Indian in it.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. CONKLING spoke of the 4th of March as the day when the robes and sceptre of government pass from one man to another. Even in the figurative sense in which it was employed this language would not bear criticism. It might be said that inauguration day is the one on which the power of attorney to represent the people for certain purposes is transferred from the hands of one man to those of another.

It is queer to find the Gulnare, a vessel bountifully furnished by a free and their inhabitants again nearly doubled, and exploration, sold for the humble humdrum united Italy. On the other hand, the we began to get cities which compared in trade of a fruit ship. As a fruiterer, she is perand she ought to be equal to that service.

While the Nicaragua Canal Company and the Tehuantepec Railway people are still engineering in the Washington lobbies, the Chagres Canal workmen are quietly beginning to dig in Central America, That, after all, is the true field of operations.

The signal service clerks at Washington em to have a fit commander in Gen. Hazen, and Hazen fit subordinates in the surnal cleras

A Connection: Caveen.

Zimitie Halbird County A North Stonington correspondent gives more

A Very Active Rulleand Car.

Yesterday the Louisiana mail coach was ras of Route Agent Jackson went through to Mout is the first trip for the coach since the secident orders, some three weeks and in which it was de-

Bown with the Telegraph Poles !

The Future of the Telephone

From the Hastrord Courant tes the Bell-the People's United States, as ephotic companies of New York, the Easter at ephotic companies of New York, the Easter of y and the National of Harris of the People's the National of Harris of the York stand apart, and that the People of the York stand apart, and that the People of the York stands and Apart, and the People of the York panies now a high restal for each felentiam. Suppose a new temporary is defined and the People of the York stands of People of the York stands of People of the York of the Broken before the telephone begins to be any be and the people care little by what mean unplished.

Old Time New York Weather. From the Philad Sphia Record.

My grandmather, tucked under the snow only three years are has look the otien of a winter about three quarters of a criticity since, whon New York Hay was freely since, who have York Hay was freely since it is and the same remained as for a couple of mouths. If ring that time an advanturous Yankee receted a "lift way if you for refreshments on Robbin's Rorf, and seighths, I rifes always atopped three for their flip. The heaviest teams crossed the key highway in safety, and where they entered the "clove" on the sland it was under an archway of snow.

Mrs. Langtry's Bebut on the Stage. From the London World.

Not yet, not yet! The theatrical debut which has been enticipated with so much interest is deterred for the present but there is no reason to think the enger carnot will eventually be disappointed. Mr. Tennyson was prophet as well as poet when he wrote:

"And the lify whispers, I wait!"

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE,

The warmer weather of last week did not take the frost out of the political atmosphere of Europe. The Coercion bill business and the news from the Boers' battlefield are the only topics of interest in Great Britain. In France politics are dormant; even the new Press bill did not infuse animation into the debates. It looks as if the French Legislature has reached that stage of orderly deliberation which the best patriots have so long been wishing for. And, as a matter of course, the quieter political life becomes, the more animated grows social intercourse. For years past Paris has not been as animated as it is now, though the showy and estentations habits of the empire are being steadily discarded. Elegant simplicity is the mot d'ordre in the best cultivated social circles. This may be one of the reasons that the first ball of the opera was not particularly animated. The crowd was very large, however, for everybody wanted to have a look at the veteran waltz composer, Joseph Gungl, who this year conducts the orchestra for the first time. Although 70 years old, he has never been seen in Paris

pearance at the health resorts on the shores of the Moditerranean. At Cannes all outdoor amusements have been seriously interfered with, and the chief diversion of English and American visitors seems to be practising the music which they perform in the English church on Sundays. At Nice religious exercises are not so much in vogue, and English families are driven away by the iniquities which Monte Carlo brings in its train. It appears also that the play which at present prevails in the London clubs renders a journey through France unnecessary to provide the required excitament. The Bank has been in luck lately at Monte Carlo, and only one large winner has turned up among the visitors. He pulled off the trente et quarante maximum seven times running and pocketed \$16,800. A large crowd was attracted to Nice by the races. Much interest was exhibited in the steeplechase. The fences are described as being " not large, but remark-ably stiff," and the French jockeys ride at them at racing pace, so when they do fall they come "no end of a burster." On Twelfth Night M. Gourgolz gave a magnificent ball, at which it was curious to remark the different styles of dancing in favor with the different nationalities. The French stick to the old-fashioned deax temps, the English prefer the trois temps waitz. and the Americans, as usual, bear off the palm with their Boston.

Patti has been enchanting the beau-monde of Nice. She received \$9,000 for three performances. To meet this large expense the impresario of the Opera House raised the prices of admission. About \$6 was charged for a seat in the parterre. Mme. Blane presented the Diva with a coronet of diamonds which cost \$15,000, It is reported that Patti will make a six months tour in America, beginning next September.

Rumors have been floating about to the effect that the recent threatened outbreak at Kolapore in British India was engineered from Constantinople, and that the Sultan's advisers favor the policy of stirring up rebellion among the Mo hammedans against British authority in Hindostan in revenge for the interference of England in Turkish affairs. A semi-official Constantinople journal denies that the Porte had any hand in the proposed massacre of Europeans at Kolapore, but hints that the present British policy of intervention in eastern Europe may, if persevered in, force the Turks to make reprisals in India which will prove extremely embarrassing to Mr. Gladstone. The Hindoos are evidently beginning to find out, from the fact that their soldiers are used by England in repressing the Afghans, Boers, and Zulus, that their military power is becoming necessary to the maintenance of British supremacy. They will soon fully perceive their power, and should the Sultan, whom they look up to as the head of their religion, call upon them, they would not hesitate to enter upon another rebellion, which might tear the diadem from the head of the Empress of India. For some time past millions of pamphlets calling upon all Mohammedans to help the Sultan have been distributed from Mecca and other head quarters of Mohammedanism.

Mr. Whistler, whose eccentricities of genius have made him both admired and hated by his critics, has opened a little exhibition of his own at the gallery of the Fine Art Society in Bond The works of art consist of "Venice Pastels," as the artist fancifully terms a series of cray a drawings, or rather sketches, of the Queen of the Adriatic. The fire of genius burns in all Mr. Whistler does, and even with produced some admirable effects. Like most eniuses, however, he is only too apt to tire of his subject before he has reduced it to a state in which it is fit to be placed before the public. As crivate studies from which to complete more Inished work in oils this collection is admirable, and cannot be proised too highly. The artist's skill in harmonizing colors, and the road, often theatrical, effects produced, would have done honor to Turner. Mr. Whistler has so carried his originality into his choice of rames for his pictures and the decoration of heir surroundings. In fact, the attention of the visitor is forcibly dranged from the contem dation of the picture itself. The production of "La Roussotte" by Meil-

hae and Halevy, at the Varietes, has given rise to a good deal of gessip as well as criticism. It seems that, a long time ago, the two authors agreed to write a piece expressly for Mme Judie. The day after the hit of "La Timbale d'Argent," the charming songstress and the pair of dramatists met at dinner and contracted produce between them an operetta to be called "Cigarette," But, like a good many other after-dinner compacts, the agreement fell through, and, after the lapse of some time Caparette" made its appearance as a one-act farce by Mellhae and Nancy, and was produced at the Gymnase by Mile, Legault, When Mme, Julie joined the forces of the Varietés, the promise of a new piece was held out to her, and this time the promise was kept, taking the name and form of "La Roussotte," As if to make amends for their former infidelity, Meilhae and Haldvy took into special partnership in the work Albert Milland, whose "Niniche" and "Femme à Papa" had stamped him as a farceur of unusual skill. The piece was written, half at St. Germain and half at Paris, and when the question of a musical composer came Lecocq was invited to supply the score, as he had done for "Janot." But, alas! desperately as poor Lecocq endeavored to set the triplicate humor of his librettists to music, he could not invent anything that pleased them or satisfied himself. So the arduous task was divided among several composers. Hervé contributed some morceaux; Boullard, the clever leader of the Variétés, wrote others, and three or four songs by Lecocq were scattered through the hodge podge. Fortunately the piece made an immenso success, and Judic is pronounced more fascinating than ever in the marvellous auburn wig which she wears. It is of a tint the like of which has never been seen anywhere, and all Paris is dying with curiosity to know where she got it. Another feature of the comedy is Baron's pronunciation of English in his character of a British milli Such drollery is rare, even on the Parisian stage. "Take care, my dear," becomes Tike by the gibing newspapers. Duputs has made a double hit, by not merely playing his part admirably, but by adding to it a song, the words and music by himself, which promises to be-

come the rage in Paris. At the Chateau-d'Eau a new tragic drema, 'Joseph Barra," has been produced with moderate success. Its author, M. George Lauton, is accused of hammering out the solitary historic incident on which the play is based to an extent not justified by the artistic result. The most notable occurrence of the first night of "Joseph Barra" was the loud cheering with which Rochefort was greeted when he entered his box. So cordial was his reception that the editor of the Intransigeant drew back from public view as if embarrassed

On the Rue Blanche there is a large institu-

tion which in America would be called a Parlot Skating Rink. One of its adjuncts is a theatre, usually given up to small ballets and trapeze performances, But Edouard Philippe, the author of "Casque en Fer," conceived the idea of putting it to a larger use, and has brought out with great success a fairy spectacle on which he has bestowed the title of "La Fée Cocotte." It is a brilliant show piece with two especially successful ballets. Grévin designed the costumes and they are said to be wonderfully artistic and effective. One scene represents a battlefield occupied by a regiment of pigmy soldiers, none of them over 10 years old. By and by the cannons fire, the drums beat to arms, and the babies roll out volley after volley of musketry. The concluding effect is a

It was for some time a matter of doubt

series of artistic tableaux.

whether the Parislans, whose taste has been educated by M. Zola and his followers to a high standard of "naturalism" and "realism," would stand "Nana" in its dramatized form. They had accepted it as a novel, but there is, after all, a difference between things written and things played on the stage. All doubts on this point have been dispelled by the first repre sentation, which proved a decided success. The Bad weather has put in an unwelcome apyoung generation, which considers the Dumas comedies flat and bourgeois, and the "Dame aux Camélias" a tearful prude, bails this new production as a welcome addition to French dramatic literature. The last scene, where Mile, Massin, one of the most beautiful actresses in Paris, who plays Nana, shows her face, stained with the horrible disease of which the heroine dies, may be very realistic, but is exceedingly revolting. The piece has been got up at great expense, and is evidently destined have a long run.

A new opera, " La Belle Normande," has been given in London. The English papers declare it a failure, and criticise both musicand libretto as a vulgar burlesque, which does not possess

even the merit of originality. The Cabinet crisis in Spain has attracted much less attention than it deserves on account of the attitude of thelyoung King, as well as the fact that Cabinet complications in Spain are nowadays by no means as frequent as they were a few years ago. Seffor Sagasta is yet a young man, a thorough liberal, and, what is still more important, a thoroughly honest politician. The members of the Ministry selected to work under his leadership have yet to give the measure of their abilities; but there can be but little doubt that Sagasta will make them act in the interest of the country and not in the interest of their party.

The expenses of the Paris Opera for last year amounted to \$800,000. Among the items are, for copyright and poor taxes, \$100,000; for gas, \$50,000; for the mise en scene of "Alda," \$50,-000, while the troupe cost \$250,000. Notwithstanding the handsome subvention paid by the French Government, the Impresario lost a considerable sum of money. N. L. T.

THE PERILS OF DIPHTHERIA.

Warning to Parents by a Physician who has Specially Studied the Discase.

" I have had two new cases of diphtheria this morning," said a well known Brooklyn physician, who has made the disease a subject of special study, "and I was called in so late that I have great fears as to the result of both of them. You see, the great thing is to meet the disease before it has acquired strength, and I impress upon all my patients who have children the necessity of sending for me the moment any of their little ones exhibit such symptoms as lassitude, sick headache, or

me the moment any of their little ones exhibit such symptoms as lassitude, sick headache, or even sore threat, though the latter is by no means an early indication. Of course, I cannot always tell positively whether the case is one of diphtheria or not, but if I have the slightest doubt on the subject I act as though I were certain, and at once administer remedies to check the complaint. The practice of waiting for developments is, I think, a fatal one, for diphtheria, once developed, is a desperately hard thing to deal with.

"A few winters ago I gave up my general practice to a brother physician, and went down among the tenement houses and poor quarters where diphtheria was raging to try to learn something about the disease. I think I succeeded. I believe I can now check it even when it is somewhat advanced, but it cost me far more than I anticipated. I used to carry gumdrops about in my pocket to give to the sick children, and one day, after I had changed my ciotles and disinfected myself, I went home to my family. I had taken the gumdrops out of the pocket of the clothes I had taken off, and I took them home with me and gave one to my little boy. Half an hour afterward I was called out again, and when I returned, four hours intermy wife told me that the child was ill. The moment I looked at him I saw that he had diphtheria, and I was horrified to see the progress the disease had made. But if he had boen a strange child I believe I could have stopped if. As it was, I could not been to see him suffering, so I intrusted the case to another physician, and within twenty-four hours from the time of his seizure he died on the sofa you are sitting on now. And here let me say that one of the most terrible blunders that parents of children are apt to make as in letting their little ones go out, or carelessly stray into draughts, after the disease appears to be whelly evaluated. Such appearances, my experience has taught me, are almost invariably deceptive. The germs of the disorder still lark in the system, and the slightest cold or indeposition is pretty sure to bring on a relapse that no skill can cure. A little white hearse went away from a house a few yards up this street this morning. It carried to the cemetery the remains of a little boy who was stricken down with distinction. from the commercy the remains of a little boy who was stricken down with dightheria hast week. He seemed to be quite recovered, and the day before yesteriay he was allowed to go out. He caught a cold, and the disease re-turned with a malignancy that defined treat-ment. He died last hight, shil, under the or-ders of the Health Board, he had to be buried immediately."

Several years ago a breed of singularly hairy igs was introduced at Staten Island. They proved to be very good for general use. They could watch, hunt rate bits and rappickers, steal chickens, and mind children. In addition to these accompulsaments it was also discovered that they were extraordinary weather indicators, and fate every fall includings would call upon their

Fernando Wood Dangerously Ill.

The Hon, Fernando Wood, who about three weeks ago went to the Hot Springs in Arkansas for his health, is reported to be dangerously iil. Mr. Wood is

Eggs Getting Chenper.

The cessation of the cold weather is putting end to the egg famine which has lasted for severa wreks. Last week the price of eags had risen to seventy ceils a diagon. "That," on oil restainant keeper in Nassau street said, "was the highest price I had ever joid on regard." Was the highest price I had ever joid on regars." Vesterday the price per dozen had tailon to forty cents, with a prispert of a further decline. In some instances restainant keepers have during the past forthight raised their charge for eggs five cents on each order. Already this extra charge has been absorbed at some restainants, and in a few days it will probably be at all restainants in the city.

The Pentientful Season.

igins the long prostential acasem of more than two oths ending with Easter Sunday, which this year fails | avoiding all society, and giving his time t A Arril 17. Although Ash Wednesday the emburing of deep not come the March 2, the three Shindars for modern compression would consider the deciding the array of latest properation for the devotion of Long In all the deciding the deciding of the deciding of the latest properation for the devotion of Long In all the deciding the deciding of the decided with the decided with the deciding of the decided with the de t. The vestimely worst by the clergy will also be resting. He sought no tayors at to take only very sounds.

From the London World.

Lord Rosobory's candidature for the Travel-lers' Club was rejected but week. It is said that at the ballet there were eighteen favorable and two adverse votes.

BUNBEAMS.

- The three large Jesuit schools in Paris have not only been evacuated, but their doors have been walled up by order of the Government -In a heated discussion in Ireland, one of

the opponents of the Rev. Mr. Cain of Bellast spoke of that gentleman as "a lineal descendant of the man whe a long time ago killed his brother." -It is said of the late Father Edward Pur-

cell by a correspondent of the Charlemati Commercial; = 18 is within the positive knowledge of the writer that the fish in the lake of the Brown County Conventenme to the edge of the pond upon his approach; the swam, wild to all else, came to the minus beach and sang to him."

-Three churches in Michigan City, Ind. wanted a revival, but neither one of the three was strong enough to secure by itself the services of an evangelist of enough to secure by their time service on an examplified promoter of revivals. So these three churchs, congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian, united their forces and engaged Evangelist Munholl, under whose person sive efforts about fifty sinners were induced to leave their wicked ways and make profession of religion. This shows that it is possible for churches of the most radically dis fering theology to unite in evangencial effort, and it offers a cogent argument for consolidating all three into one, instead of continuing the expense and worry of keeping up three rival and competing organizations.

—The items which compose the "table of fering theology to unite in evangelical effort, and it offers

contents" of some of the religious papers give evidence of miscellaneous mind and versatility of talent on the part of the writers. A leading denominational organ hasin its latest issue "Forey-Christ's Question; Princeton College; Salt Mackerel." It cannot be denied that some of these are better subjects than others for the exhibition of the poetic talents of the denominational muss. Even for a religious poet. "Salt Markerel" prescript difficulties both in the way of versification and of the introduction of true poetic thought. The one brief word which a once suggests itself as the most appropriate thyme for "Salt Mackerel" is said to have been omitted from the newly revised version of the Scriptures and the word 'Hades' substituted for it.

-The circular letter sent by the Presbyte. rian Council to be read in the churches on the first sun day of this year was by so many of the ministers voted a bore that its reading was by no means general. Many o the best clergymen took no notice of it. Others enter-tained their heavers with a synopsis of it. As the returns come in from after there is no report that seems to have given better satisfaction than that of the churches in Indianapolis. These churches clubbed together and had 2,000 copies of the letter printed for distribution among the members. This cost but little, and proved the most acceptable way of putting the proxy document before the people. Having thus the option to read it or not, most of them exercised that option by leaving it on the powersh ions where it had been laid for them

-One hundred and fifty members of the present English House of Commons are in favor of the discrtablishment of the Church of England. The recent imprisonment of the Rev. Messrs. Dale and Enroght, the ritualists, has done much to promote this sentiment. Those gentlemen are now out on bail, and there is little probability that they will ever be tried. In the present state of public opinion their trial would produce an ea citement which would go far toward wrecking the Estat lishment. There are at least 200 other clergymen is England who have done substantially as these two cler gymen did, and who should be punished in like manne if any punishment is to be meted out. Punishment or such a scale would be an impossibility, and the mos earnest advocates of it are afraid to attempt it

—A quarter of a century ago Trinity

Methodist Church in Philadelphia was to that city wha St. Paul's now is to this. The fashionable and wealth; Methodists made it their religious home, and it was con sidered an evidence of great religious respectability to a tend there. The neighborhood around it, in Eight street, is now closely built up with retail shops, and mos of the old Methodists who formerly frequented the charel have either died or moved away. The building is as goo as ever, being both neat and commodious. But there is no use of trying to carry on a church there any more and the trustees, realizing this, have sold the property ! a bank. As the building has more of a commercial the an ecclesiastical appearance, it can be turned into banking house with little difficulty or expense. The n bobs of Philadelphia Methodism now congregate in th splendid marble structure at Arch and Broad street known as the Arch Street Church. The Rev. Our II Tiffany, D. D., is paster of this church, and is the most

popular Methodist minister in Philadelphia. -There are four furnaces in the First Bap tist Church at Binghamton, and these were utilized in novel way a few evenings ago. A special service we held for the purpose of having a pleasant time over son "burnt offerings." The church had owed forty the sand dollars, which indebtedness had been represent by forty bonds of a thousand dollars each. The de being paid, the bonds came into possession of the church It was not considered enough to cancel them, but it was determined solumnly to put them into the fire. So with appropriate ceremonies the brethren of the thurches divided the lot into four parcels and carried on parcel to each furnace. At a given signal the package were tossed into the blazing furnaces and were consumed. As the cancelled evidences of indebtedness we being reduced to ashes devologies were fervenily and and grateful thankagivings were uttered for the emand pation of the church from the debt which had once but

as a milistone about its neck. -The debate in the Free Church of Sect. land about organs and hymna is not without its rider lous features. The Rev. Dr. Berg is conspicuous asks leading opposer of both. He believes that the rugged at literal versification of the Psalms is the only thing proces to sing in church, and that the singing ought to be without the Church of Scotland had never used anythingled Psalms in praising the Lord. Semebody made answell this saying that two centuries ago the Church uses book in which there were agreat many hymns. Me Dr. Begg most emphatically denied. The Rev. Borsins Bonar, D. D., well known as a writer of some of the soft beautiful hymns in the English larguage, then miledle book from his pocket and read a few of the hyms book from his pocket and read a few of the hyps. Thereupon Dr. Beng collapsed. But even such a third this does not move the men who think it wrong tout what they call "unimpired compositions." They have interred the projective from their fathers, and which here to it till they die.

-A lively discussion is going on amore certain religious authorities as to whether it is right wrong to call the Eunday school "the children's much." Those who advecte the name contend that there as propriety in it because the services of the Surfay sood are specially adapted to the youthful mind, and became the children attend them more than they att nithe church services. It is contemied by the other merchant the adoption of the name in question is calculated to make the children stay away from church and of Sunday school instead. This they consider destruits to the best interests of the church. They want these day school children to come to church, whetherhat can understand the sermons or not. The children Ms general thing, do not want to come to church of a majority of the sermons are to them as if presided a sa-unknown tengor. In some quarters the feeling or this subject runs as high that the Suchay as the joined of as the antagonist of the church. There are a 's w some ters who have a pleasant talent of speaking as could to young people. Those gentlemen find into diff. ity is attracting the children to their churches.

-The Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D L. of this city, recently wrote for Systems's Magazine, At his on "Bible Revision," in which he made were silled set the course of the late Robert J. Recognizing and course versy in the Symod of Kentucky. He says that Re-Breckenridge collapsed rather subtenty. For he found had as much on his hands as he could attend to it the which some theologians were pressite, he had to a votume of divinity, and they said he pittered to be part of it from Stanfer." The son of he Brech and nealth, is reported to be dargeroitsly iii. Mr. Wood is genomianted by his sister, Mrs. Baidwin, and a man who acts as nurse. On Thursday Mr. Wood, by the advice of his physician, telegraphed for his eldest son, Joseph L. R. Wood, to come to him. For several years Mr. Wood has suffered freen indiaminatory rheumatism. For a year part he has been getting worse, that he opening of Congress he was able to take his seat. Most of the time during the late Freedontal camong he was confined to his helt. He went to the Hot Springs by the advice of several physicians, in the logic 1 at his might set reject, and possibly a permanent circ. Mr. Wood is OS years old. judgment of all good men." As the Robinson of \$50 known as a careful writer and a tair oran, section as taken made against him as likely to bring out a 500 km as 1 and of an explanation or demone should be House choose to engage in a controversy on the *il of #0 any or all of Dr. Breckenridge's descendants, a signifitime may be expected. -" The Preaching of John the Bapt of

the subject of the international Surday school of for tody. It is found in Like in 7-18, the out-every respect an extraordinary presents. Its was appointed beraid of the Messial, to present at a say His ministry. Of the early site of John the William have no record except the story of his b The Penitential Season. mention of the fact that he gives to-day is Septuagesima Sunday, and with it sed was in the deserts followed as Nulcides in 1880.

One hundred and fifty-two persons killed themselves in this city has year. One hundred and twenty has year, One hundred and twenty has present the properties. Be possibled was one of the type religion which he presided was one of the beneaty, if a told the people that moise red, it is made, it is made themselves, as cut their red, it is made to the successive, as cut their beneaty, and it is not the made to the successive of the successive was content to how to humility refuse I of whose shoes he was not worthly formal one for next Sonday fells a cut the preaching is Cross DP 1 self. It is in Loke iv. 14-21